Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-8-Black Crook AMPRICAN THEATRE-8-The Prodigal Daughter BROADWAY THEATRE-8-Panjandrum. CASINO & Roof Garden. COLUMBUS THEATRE-8-Remany Rye.

New South.

IMPERIAL MUSIC HALL. S-Vaudeville.

KOSTER & BIAL'S 8-Vaudeville.

LYCEUM THEATRE-8 15-(apt. Letterblair. ADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN-Vaudeville. MANHATTAN BEACH-Storming of Vicksburg. NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Exhibition. GROUNDS 4-Baseball.

53D-ST. AND TTH-AVE. - Dare Gallet

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20 West 12th-st., near fith-ave.
20 West 12th-st., between 7th and 8th aves.
13:7 4th-ave., certer 14th-st.
13:8 9th-ave., between 75th and 77th sts.
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13:8 2d-ave., between 75th and 76th sts.
10:8 3th-ave., near 61st-st.
15:9 Fast 47th-st., corner 3d-ave.
26 East 42d-st., near Madison-aves.
17:08 1st-ave., near 89th-st.
17:08 1st-ave., near 89th-st.
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19:4 Avenue A. between 3d and 4th sts.
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New-York Daily Tribune.

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1893.

TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The story of the riot and massacre firmed. —— There were ten new cases of chol-era in Naples, with six deaths; several cases were reported elsewhere in Italy. -workingmen in Aigues-Morter, France.

Congress.-Both houses in session. - Senate : tana contest was debated. - House: Debate being made by Messrs. Daniels, Cooper and Goldzier. == Both branches adjourned on account of the death of Mr. Chipman, of Michigan.

cup-defenders in the race for the Astor Cup off vict, is a dangerous lunatic. === The Oliver Iron and Steel Works, at Pittsburg, were placed in a receiver's hands, === A large number of Western banks failed. —— The taking of testi-has really set in before men are aware of it. mony was closed in the Shann trial at Trenton.

City and Suburban .- Excited Hebrew laborers, unemployed, marched through the streets, broke into Waiballa Hall, and angrily resisted the police; reserves were called out to subdue the riot, === Dr. McGlynn called on Monsignor Satolli at Archbishop Corrigan's house, but the Apostolic Delegate was on an excursion. - The Rapid Transit Commissioners discussed the re- rash to attempt to define Mr. Cleveland's posijection of their offer by the Manhattan Railway directors and decided to lay out new routes. A man was attacked with hydrophobia in Greenberg, Vestibule, Armitage, Kildeer, Minnehaha and Raceland. Stocks extremely dull, closing other, generally weak, although Distilling and Cattle Feeding was exceptionally active and strong. Money on call ruled at 3 per cent.

The Weather. - Ferceast for to-day: Cooler; occasional light rains in the morning, fair weather by night. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 82 degrees; lowest, 72; average, 76.

Baron de Courcel's dignity, courtesy and impartiality when presiding over the Behring Sea Tribunal added much to the impressiveness of the recent arbitration between the United States and Great Britain. He has enhanced the admiration felt for him on all sides by the character of the remarks made in closing the sessions of the Tribunal, which breathe a lofty democracy and a high conception of political and economic morals.

It is evident from the arguments advanced by Chairman Brookfield, of the Republican State Committee, that he is at one with those who believe that a political canvass is "on' throughout the country. Its unique feature is that the patriotic policy of the Republican party is finding champions among some who have been veterans in opposition. Verily, the s'Iver debate seems, like Scripture, to be profitable for reproof, for doctrine, for correction and for instruction in (political) right-

That yesterday's demonstration of unemployed laborers passed off with so little harm to persons and property is a fit cause for congratulation. Such an outcome was due probably as much to the discreet conduct of the

or those who joined in the demonstration. It is agreed that the property age and use of silver. As long as this country Mahometan mosque, he would be promptly arwas scarcely to be expected that the load of difficulty and the load of difficulty and the ted and made to pay damages by the Govlike that offered by the present unhappy condition of our industries to pass by unimproved: a large part of the world's production of sil-

The handsome victory of the Vigilant in vesterday's race greatly strengthens her claim to the honor of defending the America's Cup against the Valkyrie this fall. The result can only be viewed with gratification. That she halls from New-York is an incident of no special significance. The spirit which has hitherto preserved the supremacy of the United States over Great Britain in these dignified and really ennobling contests has had nothing local or provincial about it. But there will be a greater measure of satisfaction in a victory by the Vigilant than could flow from a victory by one of the new-fangled, Yankee-notion boats. Moreover, inasmuch as thus far we have stood by the centre-board on principle, defeat with a compromise boat built on the cutter model would cause a disappointment which would be made more poignant by the thought of what might have been had there been no sacrifice of tradition.

SIGNS OF RECOVERY.

There are observed, from time to time, some gratifying signs of improvement. Relaxation appears in some of the money markets. A little more money is found available for commercial loans. One of the largest note brokers in the country remarked one day this week that he had done more business that day than in any previous day for weeks. Some manufacturing establishments are resuming operations. Others are starting once more after failure, having made arrangements with creditors. Among the banks and commercial firms which have been compelled to suspend a number have been able to settle with creditors, and thus to resume business. All these are gratifying indications, and should be published as fully and observed as attentively as the records of suspensions or failures. A correct idea of city authorities, the most extensive system of the situation cannot be gained by looking on improvements and extensions practicable, and the dark side only.

The fact that these favorable events occur while other firms or companies or banks are closing or failing at the same time appears to inattentive observers most confusing. Yet broad views it is plain enough that the present there is at bottom nothing contradictory in the phenemena. Part of the suspensions of banks or firms, for instance, were said when they occurred to be only temporary in character. Immediate money was lacking, although assets between the upper and lower parts of the city were ample and of undoubted value, and only a little time was needed to realize on them. Many manufacturing establishments stopped work, having necessary repairs to make, and could provide these advantages and benefits intending to resume within a short time, and such cases of closing were not always accurately reported in dispatches. Many also stopped in part because there were repairs to be made, but also in part because they were uncertain in the Manhattan management; it has always regarding the immediate future, and wished to been greedy, aggressive, selfish and narrow. see what orders they were likely to obtain be- It has endeavored to encroach upon public fore starting again, and some of these have found business enough to justify resumption of work, while others have not.

After every great financial and industrial disturbance such movements both ways are the authorities. Large spaces have been covseen. Part of the stoppages are found to be not really wrecks, and part of the suspensions or failures prove to be not of a serious or permanent character. Every recovery is encouraging, although it may not show any rights. It has endeavored year after year to this party out and free yourselves from this change in the general situation, but only a lay waste and ravage a larger part of Battery change in the immediate ability or plans of a Park than it already occupies. It has shown particular firm or company. Even while other a disposition in all its dealings with the city firms in much greater number are discontinuing business or production, some are resuming of its just obligations, and to promote its ends because they have been able to overcome their by trickery and deceit rather than by fair dealown especial difficulties.

in Bombay on Wednesday has not been con- obvious, must be sought in a careful comparison of events of both kinds. If concerns employing 5,000 hands have closed their works, while Ten men others employing 1,000 have resumed work were killed in a fight between French and Italian after some weeks, the net decrease in number would merely give seats to people who now of hands at work is what counts. If ten banks | pay their fares and are compelled to stand. fail with aggregate liabilities of \$1,000,000, The mileage resolution was passed and the Mon- while two resume with aggregate liabilities of \$2,000,000, it is easy to see that there is a net of a big corporation which enjoys the privileges en the Wilson Repeal bill was continued, speeches addition to available credits, although in the greater number of localities the change may be the other way

When industries and credits are disorgan-Domestic .- The Vigilant easily heat all her rival | ized, the seemingly conflicting items of news attract attention, although in a healthy con-Newport Harbor. : Congressman J. Logan dition of business no one would be surprised Chipman, of Michigan, is dead. ___ Judge to hear of some business failures. The mind Barnard decided that Edward Meredith, the con- is prope, in bad times, to give little attention to the resumption of industries or firms, and thus it sometimes comes to pass that a gradual but general recovery from extreme depression

TRUE BIMETALLISM.

Senator Gray is reported as saying that President Cleveland is now and constantly has been a sincere bimetallist. From this some careless persons infer that the President is ready to consent to free silver coinage. It would be tion for him, but if he has used words correctly, the declaration that he is a bimetallist necessarily implies that he will not consent to point. - Winners at Monmouth Park: Venus- free coinage of silver by the United States alone, whether on the present ratio or on any

The bimetallist is one who strives to secure the use of both metals together as money, at some established ratio of value. For the United States alone to do this is utterly impossible, and the attempt could only result in driving one metal or the other out of circulation as money. If silver were freely coined one of two things would happen: either silver would remain below par in gold, or it would rise to or above par in gold. If it should recheaper than gold dollars could be obtained without I'mit by holders of silver, the supply of such cheaper dollars would inevitably drive gold out of use as money. But if silver should rise to or above the coining rate, there would be no inducement to coin it, since the bullion could be sold at once for gold or paper dollars vastly more convenient in use than the silver coins. In that case there would be no silver coined, and that metal would cease to be used

This is inevitable while the disuse of silver by other nations, or its use at a ratio different from that of the United States, continues to rule the world's market for bullion. This country can no more prevent by legislation the foreign silver markets from being controlled by the production and the demand than it can by legislation fix the world's price for wheat or cotton. No one nation can make money out of metal, for in the best and broadest sense money is only that which is accepted in the world's commerce as the standard of value.

It ought to be plain to everybody, and is plain to President Cleveland, as his latest message shows, that free coinage by the United police as the unwarlike nature of the majority | States would only hinder, and that most power-

concessions fare between nations, in which the enormous 000,000 people from slaughtering each other. advantage rests with those who compel the | But while it is true that the British Govcepted representative.

NEW PLANS FOR RAPID TRANSIT.

The Rapid Transit Commissioners held a harmonious meeting yesterday, at which they adopted resolutions abandoning all negotiations with the Manhattan Company, and deciding to proceed with plans for an independent system. This action of the Commission was judicious and commendable. It could not, with any regard to the dignity of this metropolis and with any regard to its own self-respect, consent to hold any further relations with the Manhattan Company, whose record in this matter, as in other matters, has been by no means creditable.

THE TRIBUNE has asserted many times in the last year that there was little if any hope of a proper solution of the rapid-transit problem tan managers do not concern themselves with the future; they are bent on making all the money that they can make in the immediate present, no matter how badly they treat the people of New-York. If public-spirited and far-sighted persons could get control of the Manhattan system they would see that it would be to their own interest in the long ron that the Manhattan should construct, with the consent of the Rapid Transit Commission and the they would be glad to pay a proper amount in return for privileges which are certain to be enormously profitable before many years have To men of genuine ability and of system of elevated railroad could be so developed, extended and improved as to be of enormous advantage in the expansion of New-York. Quick and convenient transportation would add immensely to the population, the resources and the attractions of this metropolis in a few years. The Manhattan Company if it were controlled by persons who had the presperity of New-York at heart.

No one by the keenest scrutiny has ever

been able to discover a trace of public spirit property and to invade private rights wherever it had power to push its aggressions. It has constructed tracks and buildings in plain violation of law, and without the permission of ered by structures put up by this company managers that it was delying the statutes, damaging the city and traversing private Transit Commissioners that the extensions suggested by the Commission would not put any money in the treasury of the company, but No more cynical atterance has been quoted for years as coming from the lips of the president accorded to public carriers. It embodied the exact spirit with which the Manhattan managers look upon the city of New-York and its people. They regard this metropolis and its citizens simply as means for their own enrichment. Contrast for a moment the cars which the Broadway line is running in Broadway with the cars which the Manhattan Company is running on the elevated roads. The surface cars are attractive to the eye, are kept in excellent condition, and are brilliantly lighted. The elevated cars are far inferior to them. The whole policy of the Manhattan people is to avoid giving to the public a fair return for its money. The Rapid Transit Commissioners can hereafter negotiate with persons possessed of more public spirit than can be discovered in the Manhattan management.

THE BOMBAY RIOTS.

The religious riots in Bombay call attention to the peculiar condition of affairs as regards religion that exists in British India. In round numbers the population of that dependency is 200,000,000, divided as follows, according to religious beliefs: Hindus, 145,000,000; Mahometans, 43,000,000; Buddhists, 3,500,000; Sikbs, 1.000,000; Christians, 1.500,000; unclassified beliefs, 6,000,000. It will thus be seen that the Hindus and Mahometans comprise an overwhelming majority of the people. And at the same time, theirs are the two religions which are most bitterly hostile toward each other. The Hindus regard their religion not only as the true, but as the national religion of India. They therefore resent the attempts of the Mahometans to gain a footbold main below the coining rate, so that dollars in the country. This resentment is largely increased by the eagerness of the Mahometans to make proselytes. On the other hand, the Mahometans are taught to abhor idolatry, and they look upon Hinduism as a purely idolatrous religion, apparently with good reason. For though the Vedas, the sacred books of Hindaism, lay much stress on the worship of a Supreme Being, medern Hinduism inculcates the worship of a vast number of divinities, some authorities placing the number as high as 200,000,000 It is at once evident that there can be no amity between two such religious, especially as most of the followers of both are fanatics and zealots of a pronounced type. In fact, it is only the strong hand of the British Government that prevents the c ustant occurrence of such riots as have just taken place in Bombay.

The attitude of the British Government toward the e and all the other religions of the country is one of teleration tempered by contem:t. While it protects them all in the lawful exercise of their worship, it despises them all. Indeed, so far as its official attitude is concerned, it puts Christianity on the same plane with the other religions. If some zealous Christian iconoclast were to overthrow an

there will at once come into operation most tion for all religious is the only feasible policy powerful motives for agreement by mutual in India; Any other policy would at once plunge the country into a bloody religious war. The man who urges or consents to free coin- That one circumstance is, indeed, the best if age of silver by the United States alone cannot not the only justification of England's present candidate for Secretary of State. Mr. Pearsall be in truth a bimetallist. His whole effort is occupation of India. Waiving all questions as is a Brooklyn lawyer of fair repute, and one of the hostile to the use of the two metals as money. to her original right of conquest, her rule and is calculated to prolong the monetary war- to-day is the only thing that prevents 200,-

settlement of all accounts in gold or its ac- erament usually prevents such outbreaks as that which has been occurring in Bombay, it is not its policy to suppress religious feuds or animosities that stop short of violence or murder. It rather encourages such feuds, because they keep the native population from uniting | That he should now abandon the local field and in opposition to the British rule, which they all hate in common. That it is not always possible to draw the line between harmless acts | very funny. But surely it is time that so faithof animosity and those which may lead to fal a follower of the Brooklyn Ring should receive called upon him in Philadelphia, where he was bloodshed is proved by the Bombay riots. According to the reports, they were started by some Mahometans killing a cow, an animal sacred to the Hindus. Yet oftentimes such an act would only lead the Uindus to kill a pig and throw it in a mosque Each party would then feel that it had vindicated its faith, and hostilities would cease for the time being. But the troubles in Bombay will doubtless impel the English to keep a closer watch than they have been doing on the native outbursts of from the Manhattan Company. The Manhat- religious fanaticism, especially in the large

RICE AS A CONSOLER.

Rice solves the problem. We congratulate our ingenious and versatile contemporary. "The under Republican administration. all the newsstands and reading it with eyes wide open and ears flapping-that at the rate things were then going the laboring man would and there wouldn't be enough of him left to ory of causes, it was what "The World" told a man of importance. and with considerable emphasis do what he would not stand it. He had been greaning under a tyranny. The tyranny started thirtytwo years ago, when a party came into power whose single thought was that every man labor at his own price. The party grew in that through all these years they had been deceived; that though they were earning three. five and eight dollars where they had been earning one before, they had been all the time taxed beyond endurance. And "The World" said to the laboring mea: "Rise up and turn

dreadful burden of taxation." They rose up. They turned the party out. view of it. So did David A. Wells and Eddent of Brown University. Some of the most eminent persons in the country, who had to his attention is eminently fitting. familiarized themselves with the laboring classes by employing them and reading about them without ever diluting their knowledge of the subject by contact or conversation with this dreadful party that had been taxing the laboring man for thirty-two years, until he cago this week, was the first woman to be graduated from a New-England dental college. She is one of two women to speak before the Dental Conwas getting three dollars a day where he was gress only getting one before, was a great triumph for the cause of labor. The eathusiasm over for the cause of labor. The eathusiasm over it lasted long enough to carry off several large and successful dinner parties at from \$15 to \$825 a plate. It was a great triumph of the laboring man. It promised to relieve him from | Lansing Belcher, the oldest member of the

But presently the whole country began to think. And then the whole country began to say: "It's all very fine, but, on the whole, the new epoch is so ticklish that we will take in The country has been taking in sail painted a series of pictures for the quence is that the laboring man is finding himself in large numbers cut down in wages, limited in hours, thrown out of employment, in short, brought face to face with starvation and distress. He turns to the newspaper that egged him on to the action by which he was to relieve himself from taxation and better him-elf. What do s he find? Why, last Saturday he found this newspaper urging in double leads one of the great leaders of the party he has helped drive out of power to 'lay aside part'sanship" and come to the reasking the eminent statesman whom last fall it was imploring him to vote against as a bad and dangerous man to do the same thing -give the country his counsel and leadership. And on Tuesday, what? Why, on Tuesday The Worl." gave the laboring man who followed its advice last fall, to get rid of taxation he never felt, and in following it has fallen out of work and become poor, a stirring article on "Rice as a Dict." Rice, "The World" says, has fallen from 43-4 to 21-2 cents per pound. It says: "The rice-growers are trying to increase the consumption, and they should be encouraged." Then it tells how nutritious it is, how it sustains the system without heating the blood, and how people would be "healthier and possibly wealthier if they would adopt it more generally as a part of their daily diet." So this, then, is the end of it. The laboring

man has risen up and relieved himself of a taxation be knew nothing of until these philanthropists told him about it and worked him up to a white heat over it, and now, he being out of work, or reduced in wages to a point where rice at 21-2 cents a pound seems a having, the philanthropist says, cheerily : " Boy rice, old fellow, it's cheap. It's good in puddings, and it makes an excellent dish simply ho'led with salt and butter or milk added. Buy rice, old boy, and thank God that by the daction of Grover Cleveland and a Democratic Congress you are going to be relieved of the tyranny of taxation." Well, it seems a little

of those who joined in the demonstration. It fully, any agreement of nations about the coin- image of the Hindu god Vishnu, or deface a hard, but there appears to be nothing else to M'GLYNN CALLS ON SATOLLI finding the way out. Buy rice!

Mr. Cleveland didn't tell Congress that it was but it is a pitiful fact that New-York should ver, so long other nations will wait to profit Christian zealots, who think that the foremost a condition, not a theory, with which the country but it is a picture that the verge of riot and disorder by our blunder. When this country stops that Christian nation of the world ought to be the is menaced, though he might with propriety have GARDEN TREATRE-S-Vaudeville.

HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-S-30-The for which enforced idleness can be pleaded in performance, and thus forces other nations to active promoter of Christianity. But in point repeated the sentence in his message of 1887 which enforced idleness can be pleaded in performance, and thus forces other nations to in the ninth edition of Bartlett's "Familiar Quotations."

> There is something diverting in the suggestion of Thomas E. Pearsall as a possible Democratic most confirmed office-seekers in that town. But the curious thing about it is that he has never succorded in obtaining any one of the numerous places which he has striven after, nor has he even succeeded in securing a nomination. For some reason, whenever Pearsall has had his heart McDonough, Joseph Thoron, Joseph McGuire, J. J. and his eye fixed on some nice fat place, it has Phelan and John B. Manning. always happened that his claims have been set aside and the office has been given to some one else. Yet he comes up every time smiling and undismayed. aspire to a State office strikes those who have watched the course of his unsatisfied ambition as recognition in some quarter.

Fortunately Canada cannot interpose a veto upon the sealing regulations of the International Arbitration Court.

Apparently Senator Hill had no difficulty in persuading Bass McLaughlin that the nomination of Judge Maynard would be the correct thing this fall. At all events, McLaughlin's Brooklyn organ has come out flat-footed for Maynard, and can find no language too fine to express its admiration of the judicial qualities of the man who took the meanest part in the stealing of the Legislature two years ago. What McLaughlin will get in return for the casting of his influence in Maynard's behalf remains to be seen.

The progress of affairs in Bulgaria has of late New-York World," on its discovery. Last fall been so quiet as to attract little attention outour contemporary was very much excit dover side the principality itself. Even the general on 'Religion and the Single Tax' before the Inthe very dreadful way everything was going election which was held there a few days ago Two or passed almost unnoticed by the world. It was three times a week it danced up and down in | not, of course, comparable in importance with a peck measure in the most excited way, say- the election recently held in Germany, or that ing in double leads under scare heads to the of Sunday next in France. Yet, as the first laboring men-who were clamoring for it at election under the new constitution in a State Hall on the World's Fair grounds, and in accepting which may yet be the bone of contention in a I expressed a preference for the afternoon of Sungeneral European war, it was by no means an insignificant event. The result of it may be briefly stated: Mr. Stambufoll has won everypresently be taxed away out into the nowhere, thing. In the new Solranje there are only 161 seats, against 320 in the old. Of these the pay for the beer of a walking delegate. The Prime Minister and his followers have secured laboring man read it and believed it. That | 152, leaving only 9 for the opposition. And is to say, according to our contemporary's the- not one of the 9 opposition seats is filled by Few of the really strong the laboring man was the matter that made | men opposed to Mr. Stambuloff sought election, the laboring man rise up in great numbers and those who did were defeated. Dr. Zankoff and Bishop Clement are in exile, Mr. Karaveloff did last November. He said he could not and is in prison, and Messrs. Radoslavoif, Stoiloff, Stransky, Natchevitch, Tontcheff and Ivantcheff are, for the present, out of Parliament. For the next five years, therefore, barring revolutions my friend, to tell him of the intended date of my undisputed ruler of Bulgaria. This absence of born of woman was entitled to sell his own any considerable opposition can, however, scarcebe reckoned a good thing. It makes the power and in tyranny, and with it grew each | Government by far too absolute, and is likely to year the price that every man put upon his own result in the adoption of measures without due labor. And last year "The World" made the deliberation. Mr. Stambuloff will have to exerdisclosure to all the laboring men who read it cise much moderation in his rule, or his sweeping of the letters is addressed to bishops, and to victory will prove an evil for himself and for rectors of churches everywhere, certifying as to off quietly. Less than one-fourth of the electors voted. And the Government did not exert any pressure upon them. Those who know Mr. Standbuloff and his methods will scarcely accept the last statement, but at any rate there was no such visible show of force as has latherto been thought this not absolutely necessary since I had observed in Bulgarian elections.

p ople gave very costly dinners, and addressed the course of his long and useful life Mr. George bad gone West, I preferred to await his return to them elves quite eloquent congratulations. W. Childs has added that of buying a plot in To the innumerable good deeds done by him in to them elves quite eloquent congratulations. W. Childs has added that of buying a plot in to Washington before communicating with while the laboring men looked in at the win- Greenwood Cemetery for the burial of the late and hoping to be able to see him or hear from The only test of the general situation, it is only test of the general situation, it is only test of the general situation in a careful control of the public. Its president said not be sought in a careful control of the public. Its president said not be sought in a careful control of the public many months ago at a meeting of the Rapid parently the beginning of a new epoch. Scholtronomer. Mr. Proctor's death five years ago was tragic in its suddenness and cause. Such ward Afrin on and the vivacious young presi- recognition of his work as Mr. Childs deemed it wise to make as soon as the matter was brought

PERSONAL.

Dr. Annie Falton Reynolds, of Boston, who will them, were of the opinion that the defeat of read a paper before the Dental Congress in Chi-

> Miss E. J. Crop, who died recently at Keynsham, England, was the first woman to cross the Atlantic

Stoughton Musical Society, itself the oldest organization of its kind in America, accompanied it on pieces it performed at the historic concerts of the American composers. Mr. Belcher is eighty-three years old, and is tall and as straight as an arrow. John Fery, a German landscape artist, who ever since the new epoch began. The conse- cific Railroad a couple of years ago of scenes along its route, carried home such glowing accounts of its route, carried home such glowing accounts of the big game in the Northwest that he has induced a party of German military men of high rank to come to try their luck. The party are now mak-ing their way from San Francisco to the hunting grounds. Mr. Fery's ten pictures attracted much attention when they were exhibited in Germany, and aided in fixing his repute as one of the rising landscape painters of Germany.

Jonathan Scott Ellis celebrated his hundredth birthday recently in Farmington, Me., with re-ligious and other exercises, in which his neighbors and friends joined heartily. He lives alone, though near the house of his son, who looks after his needs, and this year, although obliged to go on crutches. Mr. Ellis has taken all the care of a large garden.

hef of a distressed country with sound and The new Chinese Minister to the United States, disinterested advice. He found it on Morday who has just landed at San Francisco on his way to Washington, is a Manchu, connected remotely with the Imperial clan, and, as such, possessed of more influence and prestige than any of his prede-cessors. He bears the reputation of being an en-lightened and liberal-minded official, having earned the esteem of foreign residents in China by his ex-cellent demeaner and energetic action at Wuhu when the riot took place there a couple of years

> week in Boxford, Mass. It will take place on the old estate which was owned by Captain John Peabody in 1655. All persons bearing the family name or connected with the family by marriage are in-vited to be present.

NOTHING TO BE AFRAID OF.

From The Minneapolis Tribune. There is no more reason for an American citizen in possession of his senses to-day to hide his money in his hosiery or in vaults than there was for the brainless servant in the parable to put his money in a hole in the ground. There is nothing to be afraid of.

A DIFFERENCE OF NAME ONLY.

From The Omaha Bee. The Populists now issue an address and claim the Chicago Bimetallic League Convention as their own. As a matter of fact, the difference between the two was one in name only. They are welcome to "the great victory for the Populist principles."

NEEDS WATCHING
From The New-York Recorder.

Tammany must look after Mr. Cockran at Washington or he will be in the Cleveland camp, bag and baggage, just directly.

LET THE TRADITIONS GO FOR ONCE.

From The Louisville Courier-Journal.

If the Senate wishes to preserve its precious "traditions," to which it seems more devoted than to the interests of the country, it should avoid trying the patience of the people too far just at this time.

HE LEAVES HIS CARD AT ARCHBISHON CORRIGAN'S DOOR.

AS THE APOSTOLIC DELEGATE WAS ON AN EX-CURSION. THE PRIEST TALKS TO A

> HIS RECENT TRIP TO ROME. Monsignor Satolli, accompanied by Archbishop Corrigan and a number of clergymen and laymen, took a trip up the Hudson as far as Newburg yesterday. The steamboat, the Howard Carroll, made no landing. Luncheon was served on board. The party returned to New-York at 8:30 o'clock in the evening. Those who went on the trip were John D. Crimmins, Vicar-General Mooney, Vicar-General Farley, Fathers Lavelle, Murphy, Dewey, Campbell, Taylor, Edwards, and McGean Hugh J. Grant, E. P. Doyle, Charles V. Fornes, J. Philbin, Peter Lawlor, James J. Traynor, Harry

REPORTER ABOUT HIS PLANS AND

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon Dr. McGlynn called to see the Apostolic Delegate, who was absent Dr. McGlynn said to the reporters: "I called to pay my respects to Archbishop Satolli and to have an interview with him. I find that he is not at home this afternoon, so I left my card for him with the statement that I may or may not call in the even-ing. I have not seen him since March 23, when I preaching every evening for a week in the Italian church there. If I do not see him this evening I can hardly see him in New-York, unless his visit be more protracted than the newspaper reports indicate, as I am to leave town to-morrow evening to be absent some two weeks."

Where are you going when you leave town?" "I am to deliver five addresses at various farmers' meetings or encampments on my way to Chicago. On the afternoons of Saturday and Sunday, August 19 and 20, I shall be at Sylvan Beach, Oneida County; on Thursday, the 24th, at Mount Gretna, Penn., and on Saturday and Sunday, August 26 and 27, at Charlotte Beach, near Rochester. I shall speak upon the subject of labor, with special reference to farmers' interests, and shall give a half-sermon on the 'Politics of the Lord's Prayer.' During the week beginning on August 27 I am to deliver two or more addresses in Chicago, one on the subject 'The Destiny of the Labor Movebefore the Economic Congress branch of ternational Convention of Single Tax men, which will be an official part of the World's Fair Auxiliary Congress, which convention will share all the conveniences from the managers of the Fair.

"I was long since invited to conduct on some Sun day afternoon a religious service in the Festival day, the 3d of September. I am not yet informed whether this service will be held. I fancy that through the poor success and many trot tendant upon the Sunday opening of the Fair the Sunday services may have been discontinued.

"But to return to Monsignor Satolli," said the reporter. "Have you not corresponded with him since the 23d of March?"

"I have not," said Dr McGlynn, "with the exception that I received a letter from him dated the 4th of May, with reference to my then impending departure for Rome, from which letter I quoted the most important part in my address to my friends in Washington Park on August 8. A few days before sailing I wrote to a friend in the Catholic University in Washington for Archbishop Satolli's information, as well as for that of and foreign wars, Mr. Stambuloff will be the departure, and to procure from Archbishop Satoli two letters-one of personal introduction to Cardinal Rampolla, the Pope's Secretary of State, and the other a general letter that I might be permitted to exercise my ministry by saying mass wherever I might go. My friend procured and sent me promptly the two letters, and recent events make it proper to note the fact that one As for the election itself, it passed my perfectly good standing in the Church, and commending me to them that they should cheerfully (libenter was the word he used) permit me to say mass. "I had intended to send to Archbishop Satolli

shortly after my return from Europe some reasons to presume that Cardinal Rampolla would have written to him about it, as I had suggested to His Eminence just before leaving Rome. On send some written communication. I accordingly sent to the friend in the university to whom I have referred a rough draft which I had made on the steamer on my return ocean voyage, giving an account of my interview with the Cardinal Secretary of State, the Cardinal Prefect of the

Propaganda, and with the Pope.
"I do not think it an indiscretion to quote for you from the answer of the friend who had read to Archbishop Satolli the paper which I had sent him. Here is an extract from the letter: "The Monsigner was highly interested and greatly pleased with

Dr. McGlynn then laughingly said: "You must not expect me just now to tell you what I wrote in my account of my visit to Rome. Some of it I have already made public, for instance, in my address to friends in Washington Park, and more of it is told in an article that I have given for publication in the September number of "The Forum," with the title 'The Vatican and the United States.' I need hardly tell you that neither you gentlemen of the daily press nor the Editor of 'The Forum' should expect me to be so indiscreet as to tell everything that was said and done in my visit to Rome.

should expect me to be so indiscreet as to tell everything that was said and done in my visit to Rome. There were some things at which Archishop Satolii will, if he has not already learned them from some other source, be even more 'highly interested and greatly pleased.' I thought it proper to reserve the telling of these things in a personal interview which I may or may not find convenient to seek this evening, but which I certainly shall seek at an early day after my return from Chicago."

"Have you seen Dr. Burtsell or Monsignor Ducey lately?" asked the reporter.
"I have not seen Dr. Burtsell since May 5, nor Monsignor Ducey for a much longer period. As for Dr. Burtsell, besides not having seen him in so long a time I have had but the briefest and rarest correspondence with him. My special reason for mentioning these facts is to show how ludicrously wide from the truth are the statements that would seem to imply that I and my friends are actively and aggressively engaged in a conspiracy. So far from being a conspirator am I that some of my cautious friends think, perhaps, that I am very much lacking in an essential qualification for a conspiracy, namely, that of feigning and saying one thing in public and doing and saying the very opposite in private, or procuring the anonymous publication of the very contrary. Pretty mearly everything I have had to say has been said before large audiences, or in frank and open talks to newspapers men, to be published in my name. The parallel is this: One man stands out in the open, a fair mark for every one; the other man of a different temperament, while protesting that he does not talk to the newspapers (you can insert an exclamation point and an interrogation point right here) shoots from behind masked batteries, while publicly thanking God for his patient and uncomplaining and unresisting endurance of the 'slings and arrows' of his adversary."

Dr. McGlynn was asked whether he expected that Dr. Burtsell would be restored to the Church of the Epiphany. He replied: "About

about whether you are going back to St. Stephen's?"

"As I have said in public and in private many times," answered Dr. McGlynn, "I do not care, under the existing circumstances, to go back to St. Stephen's. The time may come, however, when the circumstances would be such that I would go back to my old pastorate."

Monsignor Satolli will visit both of the Vicar-Generals and the Church of St. Francis Xavier to-day.

Dr. McGlynn did not return to the house of Archiver to the same private of the control of the con

McGlynn did not return to the house of Archbishop Corrigan last night to see Monsignor Satolli. He left this city for Bensonhurst at 439 p. m. because he had several important letters to write and because he had to make preparations for his departure from the city. As the hour was late and as it rained, he probably decided to wait until he returned from Chicago before seeing the Apostolic Delegate.

MARION MANOLA'S CASE NOT SERIOUS.

The report that Mrs. Marion Manola Mason, the wellknown actress, was suffering from hydrophobia as the result of the bite of a dog, received some weeks ago, seems to have little foundation. Her physician, Dr. O'Nell, of No. 249 East Eighty-lixth-st., said yesterday that he bed no fear of hydrophobia at all. Mrs. Mason was nervous and hed been no fear of hydrophobis at all. Mrs. Mason was nervous and had been in dread of the disease, but no decided symptoms of it had appeared as yet and he did not expect any. He did not think it advisable to send her to the Pasteur Institute unless marked symptoms developed, and he thought the best thing she could do would be to begin acting at once and have something to take her mind off herself. Mr. Mason was seen at his home in New. Rochelle last night, and sald there was absolutely no danger. Nervous prostration as the result of fright was the worst she suffered at any time.